

# Mohave County Miner.

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## General Mining News.

The last shipment of second-class ore from the San Jose mine showed a marked increase in silver values. Heretofore the ore averaged an ounce of silver to each per cent. of copper, but the shipment of second-class made last week went 18 per cent copper and 36 ounces silver. A shipment of first class ore is now ready which will go above 40 per cent copper and probably 75 ounces in silver. Native silver can be seen in some of the ore.—Copper Era.

C. H. Neimeyer received the assay returns this week, from samples of ore from his gold properties sent to Los Angeles for tests. The ore sent was a friable white quartz containing gold and wolfeinite. The assay returns were 60.35% gold per ton and 5.99 per cent. molybdenic acid, practical 6 per cent. of the latter. This is certainly an encouraging result. Ore of that grade is very rare. He opened the chute containing this rich ore a few weeks since while performing the annual assessment work on his property. The ore chute is about three feet wide.—Arizona Blade.

Supt. Frank Sharps, of the Kelvin Reduction company, passed through here Wednesday on his way home from Phenix. He had been over to the capital city purchasing a carload of hardware which will be used at the company's leaching plant. He informed the Blade that the crushing section of the leaching plant would be ready for operation by the first of next week. This part of the plant will be set in motion as soon as completed so as to have a surplus of pulp on hand when the leaching tanks are ready for use. All the available space for ore storage at the plant has been filled to its utmost holding capacity with ore and the miners have been laid off temporarily on this account.—Arizona Blade.

Manager Gordon, of the Ray mine, which is on Mineral Creek, above the Troy-Manhattan, went to Phenix last week to meet the English owners of the properties who are now on the ground making an inspection, says the Prescott Herald. The intention of the Englishmen is to start up the Ray as soon as possible. They have been doing a little work on the property since the mine closed down, and have had an expert examining the ores and making tests all summer. He was there to determine the exact value of the ores and to ascertain the best method of working the same. His report has been favorable and the property is liable to begin extensive operations soon. The Ray is equipped with a roller mill and a concentrating plant capable of handling about 100 tons per day. The concentrates will be smelted. The Ray is said to be a fine property, and its operation would mean a great deal to the county of Pinal. It was at one time in the recent past a lively camp.

Saturday last a very important mining deal was closed, when the control of the Storm Cloud group of mines, located twelve miles south of Prescott in the Hassayampa district, passed from Fred Williams to H. J. Beemer, of New York. The purchase price was in the neighborhood of 60,000\$ and the transfer papers to the property were placed in escrow in one of the Prescott banks. This group of mines are situated between the Cash and Senator properties and near the Mount Union mines, where two Huntington mills are in operation and a large number of miners at work. The Hassayampa district is rich in gold and copper and the Storm Cloud has three veins of ore from two to four feet in width, and they all carry good values in both gold and copper. The group contains fifteen patented claims, and it is said that Mr. Beemer will start next week to unwater these properties. Development work on a large scale will immediately follow. A 20-stamp mill will be put in operation as soon as the weather will permit of its being placed there. There is ample wood and water on the claims for all purposes.—Martinez Herald.

The party of officers and stockholders of the Arizona-Pacific, who visited Wooley last week and thoroughly inspected the company's property, returned east sooner than they had intended to when they started west. They expressed themselves as well pleased with conditions at the mine and Supt. R. E. Stafford's work. While there they decided to have larger pumps installed in the shaft and to continue sinking below the 500 foot level as the shaft has now passed through a tale formation into a character of ore denoting that sulphide ore lies not far below. It was the original intention of the management to crosscut as soon as the 500 foot level should be reached but the conditions at that point indicating the presence of sulphide ore below induced the management to continue sinking without delay, leaving the cross-cut work in abeyance for the present.—Florence Blade.

The north 300 ft. level of the Cyrus Noble is in high grade ore which is thought to be a part of the same sensational ore body that was recently opened in the winze from the 200 ft. level. In the bottom of the latter, at 45 feet, high silver values with gold have come in. By the courtesy of the management, an inspection of the mine was made during the week for the Searchlight. The workings, throughout, follow as a foot wall a well defined slip-plane, carrying heavy gouge with slicken sides. There is but one crosscut toward the foot wall, which exposes hard birds-eye porphyry country rock after passing through about four feet of gangue. Above the ore body, throughout the mine, is a generally parallel slip-plane with gouge matter which is exposed except when the shoot widens, as it frequently does, to over five feet. The mine

has been opened by drifts, upraises and a number of narrow stopes above the first and second levels. By these the course and extent of the upper ore shoot has been well defined. From the workings mentioned, 1150 tons of ore were extracted and milled, yielding, gross, over 60,000\$. There are now over 1000 tons of milling ore on the dump, extracted from lower development work. A second and apparently parallel high grade ore shoot was passed through by the shaft below the 400 ft. level.—The Searchlight.

### High-Grade or Low.

Years ago, when mining was in its infancy in this western country, nothing appealed to the mining operator and the prospector but a high-grade proposition. This was not from choice, but was owing to conditions then existing; to the long distance from market, the lack of transportation facilities and the high prices paid for labor and supplies, to say nothing of the inadequate milling and reduction methods then pertaining. Now, however, with almost every condition of that day and date reversed, it is the big low grade mine that appeals to the experienced mining man and mill operator; and, as a general thing, it is the great low-grade proposition which pays the most in dividends and whose production continues for years after the exhaustion of the rich mine.

We know that high grade ore appeals to the imagination and cupidity of the tenderfoot and to the public at large, and that the inexperienced will go into raptures over a few inches of exceedingly rich mineral; but, in the long run, the mine with vast bodies of milling ore in its workings will win out and maintain a paying basis long after the small vein of shipping ore has become exhausted. It has been stated, and correctly so, that a foot of ore that yields from 60\$ to 80\$ a ton in the precious and baser metals, is not to be compared in value and source of profit to the eight or ten-foot body of 10\$ and 25\$ ore. In the mining of the small vein but few men can be employed, while a large amount of dead work must be employed in order to take out a small tonnage. In a large zone of low grade or milling ore, a small army of men may be employed in mining operations and but little dead work is required. Crosscuts, upraises, drifts and winzes can be driven on the ore, and thousands of tons broken down and extracted at a nominal cost, and without the waste incident to the operation of a mine where nature has deposited her treasures in small but rich veins.

The investor seeking a producing and paying mine is generally much more favorably impressed with a great low-grade proposition than he is with a mine having rich ore, but in small bodies. Nearly all of the great camps of the west are, comparatively speaking, low-grade propositions; the rich mines which have made fortunes for their owners being exceptions to the general rule. Furthermore, the low-

grade mine is much better for a camp than is a high-grade, small-vein producer, as such a mine necessitates the employment of more men, the erection of mills, smelters and reduction works, while more money is in circulation as a result; and the masses, accordingly, are more benefitted than if the camp possessed mines with small veins but of high value.—Salt Lake Mining Review.

### Railroad for Searchlight.

The long predicted railroad for Searchlight is definitely assured; the money is subscribed to build it; the plans are complete, material is at hand, and work of construction will start without delay. Complete details of the scheme have been furnished to the Searchlight from an authoritative source and are for the first time published.

The Quartette railroad from here to the Colorado river will be pulled up and relaid from Searchlight to the Salt Lake route at Nipton. For this purpose there are fifteen miles of track available. The three extra miles of rail required have been engaged and will be laid from the other end.

The road will, at the start, be narrow-gauge. The road will be such that it can be changed to standard gauge at any time, and the new company's plan is to do this within eighteen months. There has been found difficulty in securing heavy rails without long delay; the need for better transportation facilities is urgent, and it has been determined to occupy the field at once with the material at hand.

Survey parties will be put in the field at once. Grading gangs will follow closely. Upon the return of Mr. Harrington from Los Angeles, the river mill of the Quartette company will be dismantled and brought with all speed to the mine. This accomplished, the railroad will be surrendered to the purchasers, who will immediately begin removing tracks and ties from the lower end, will haul them to Searchlight, whence the new line will be pushed on to Nipton. The Quartette flat cars and engines will be used for construction purposes.

It is estimated that the road will be in operation in four months. There are no engineering difficulties, very little grading is required, and with a fair force it is expected that the work will proceed rapidly. The promoters of the scheme are Dr. Homer A. Hansen and George H. McClintock, respectively president and cashier of the Searchlight Bank and Trust company. The Quartette Mining company has taken a large block of the stock and bonds have been placed with eastern capitalists. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been subscribed and are now subject to call. The organization is in process of completion, the officers having not yet been elected.—Nevada Searchlight.

### Oil Excitement.

Interest continues unabated in the new oil fields at Indian creek, south

of Bullfrog. People are hurrying to the scene of the excitement from the Bullfrog district on the north and from Las Vegas on the south, and all are making locations. Of course locators are getting as close to the original location of Whalen and Lindsay as possible. Thousands of acres have been taken up. One party of prospectors from Bullfrog located nine sections. If, however, there is oil at Indian creek at all the possibilities will be almost limitless, as the acreage of land that is like that upon which the original location was made is vast.—Miner.

A rich strike has been made in the new double compartment shaft on the Buckeye claim at Troy. The strike consists of a two foot pay streak that will average 22 per cent copper. The vein was cut at a vertical depth of 500 feet and below the fault zone, therefore it should be permanent from this point down. It lies in a syenitic, eruptive rock. The ore is a sulphuret of the character classed as bournite. Superintendent Kavanaugh is having a station cut now at the 500 foot level and will extend drifts from this station along the vein. The development work of the next two or three months should give some very interesting results.—Arizona Blade.

### Good Spirits.

Good spirits don't all come from Kentucky. Their main source is the liver—and all the fine spirits ever made in the Blue Grass state could not remedy a bad liver or the hundred and one ill effects it produces. You can't have good spirits and a bad liver at the same time. Your liver must be in a fine condition if you would feel buoyant, happy and hopeful, bright of eye, light of step, vigorous and successful in your pursuits. You can put your liver in fine condition by using Dr. August Flower—the greatest of all medicines for the liver and stomach and a certain cure for dyspepsia or indigestion. It has been a favorite household remedy for over thirty-five years. August Flower will make your liver healthy and active and thus insure you a liberal supply of "good spirits." Trial size, 25c.; regular bottles, 75c. At all druggists.

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